

McGill Daily

WEEKLY
ALUMNI EDITION

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VOL. VII, No. 67.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.

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Rooters' Club To-night in the Union -- 7.15

MCGILL TEAM BEAT LOYOLA IN EXHIBITION

Came Back Strong in the Second Period.

FINAL SCORE WAS 5-2.

Behan, Hughes and Anderson
Starred in First Game of
the Season.

In a speedy exhibition of hockey, replete with fast rushes and effective combination play, McGill defeated the Loyola team to the tune of five to two, at the Arena on Saturday. For the first game of the season, and in addition an exhibition, the contest was an unusually well-contested and interesting one. Both teams had their full strength on the ice, and a good opportunity was given the spectators of comparing the McGill line-up with last year's champions. Loyola seems to have succeeded in replacing those of their stars who have left with equally good men, and presented a formidable combination, so that McGill's decisive victory is encouraging, to say the least.

The play started with Loyola rushing things, and McGill was forced back on the defensive. Mowatt put in some good work for Loyola at this point. After a close bombardment of Dooner, the Red and White forwards broke away, but could not put one past Scott. Almost immediately afterwards a rather weak bit of play left a Loyola forward uncovered in front of the goal, and Dooner was given no chance to save, first blood going to Loyola. The play continued fast and even, with Loyola doing most of the rushing, but finding the McGill defence hard to penetrate. Anderson, Rooney and Behan brought off some nice combination plays, and one of these netted a goal shortly before half-time, Behan doing the trick with a speedy shot past Scott, making the score 1-1. Loyola again attacked strongly, but "Bill" Hughes and Cully broke up their rushes consistently, while Dooner, in goal, found no difficulty in handling the shots that got past them. Half-time found the teams still tied. Loyola had forced the pace during the first period, while McGill wisely did not extend themselves, and were in much better condition for the final period.

From the start the play was favourable to McGill, and only the brilliant work of Scott in goal for their opponents prevented the University men from scoring. Loyola put up a good argument, but did not show much combination in attack. Loneragan's playing on the defence was of good quality, and Slater made some speedy individual rushes, but the clever and well-combined efforts of the McGill forwards, and Galtier finally caught Scott off his guard with a long shot, and tallied the second goal. McGill substitutes were freely used at this period to relieve the regulars, and proved themselves capable of keeping up the fast pace. It looked as if there would not be any more scoring, for both defences were blocking well, and the McGill team did not press the attack. A sudden rush by the Loyola forwards, however, changed the aspect of affairs. Dooner was given lots of work to do, and Loyola kept the play round the nets, until an opportunity was given, when Dooner was unable to get the puck clear in time, and one of the forwards slammed the disc into the nets for Loyola's second goal, evening the score. This seemed to arouse the McGill players to their fullest activity, and they fairly swept their adversaries off their feet for the remainder of the game. Ted Behan brought off some really spectacular play, stick-handling his way through the Loyola defence with seeming ease, and the back-checking of Anderson prevented them from getting anything started in the offensive line except for one-man rushes, which were easy for the McGill defence. Following some fast combination play, Behan went through half the Loyola team, and drawing Scott out of his goal, lobbed the puck into an

(Continued on Page 3.)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

4.00 p.m.—Bible Study Class, Room 2, R.V.C.
5.10 p.m.—Final Basketball game, Seniors vs. Juniors, at R.V.C.
7.15 p.m.—Rehearsal of Rooters' Club in Union.

8.00 p.m.—C.O.T.G. Special Parade, Campus.
8.15—Re-union of Alliance Française at Ritz-Carlton.

COMING.

Dec. 18.—Menorah Society meeting at R.V.C. Subject: "New Russia and the Jews." 4.15 p.m.
Dec. 18.—Meeting of the Economics Club in Strathcona Hall, 8.00 p.m.
Dec. 18.—National vs. McGill, hockey at Arena, 10 to 11 p.m.
Dec. 19.—Arts Junior Theatre Party and Dinner at the Edinburgh.
Dec. 21.—University closes for Xmas Vacation.

GYMNASIUM PROGRAMME IS NOW GIVEN OUT

Wickstead Competition Will
Take Place This Year as
Usual.

The University Gymnasium Programme has been suspended until after the 1st of the year. During the winter season an interesting programme will be run off. The regular gym periods on Thursday and Saturday will continue, and special periods will be put on for a voluntary class for students who are anxious to take some means of keeping in good physical condition in the absence of C. O. T. G. drills.

This class is expected to be a great success, and with this reminder, don't forget to dig out the running shoes, with sleeveless and knickers when you are home during the Christmas holidays. A series of swimming classes for learners, consisting of 6 lessons each, will be started after the New Year. The Inter-Faculty Basketball League will be started early, and this promises to be interesting, and with keen competition. The Wickstead Trophy Competition will be held as in former years, and special practices held in preparation for same. The Physical Department again wish to inform the members of the staff that they can secure a membership ticket free of charge at the Central Y. M. C. A., this ticket being good until May 1st.

A CHAPTER IN SPIRITUALISM.

"Golden Falernian is too rare to be quaffed from a wooden goblet." This expresses exactly the feeling I hold in regard to some of the poems which have been spelled out on the Ouija board, although this was oddity—a phrase from one of them. Without a theory as to their origin and psychological significance, I know that this is the record of actual experiences. Beauty is in them, and as I do not care that for personal reasons only a fraction of them—and not the most "convincing fraction"—can be given in print.

The mechanics of the Ouija board can be found in any encyclopedia. In exactly this way the two fellows concerned in this chronicle "communicated" through the Ouija board with "souls" at random for some time. Later they asked for characters, who were of special interest to them, and conversed with Beethoven (who gave the motif for his "Unfinished Symphony"), John Keats, Oscar Wilde, and Henrik Ibsen. At a risk of adding to the choppy nature of this chronicle, I give a remark which Oscar Wilde made, when asked to repeat an answer: "Gems are not cut twice." Practically everything else recounted here is taken from their conversations with Keats, or as he at first called himself, "Priapus," (who was, if you happen to know, the god of increase.) Remember, these were spelled out a letter at a time, without spaces between words or punctuation of any kind.

"Once in a forest cool and green and tall,

(Continued on Page 2.)

DR. RITCHIE SPEAKS AT STRATH. HALL

Tells of His Connections With
McGill Men Overseas.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE
HOUR.

Praise for Y. M. C. A. Work at
the Front.

Dr. Ritchie yesterday spoke at Strathcona Hall to a small but appreciative audience on "The Challenge of the Hour."

The speaker prefaced his remarks by some touching incidents about his connection with Canadian soldiers, and especially McGill men in the Y. M. C. A. work at the front. Proceeding with his address, Dr. Ritchie spoke of the young Isalah, a noble youth, a courtier used to having his foot on the king's throne, and the company of other nobles and princes, and Jeremiah. The great, outstanding event in his life was the death of King Ussiah. In that year, Isalah had a vision of the splendour of God, was humbled to the dust before the vision of God, but in that moment received his challenge, and in future fearlessly proclaimed his prophetic message.

And we, too, are living in the shadow of great events, out of which also come challenges. This challenge is to Duty and the Spiritual Life. Men are giving their all, their blood in answer to the challenge. The Spiritual life can only be found in Christ. He said, "Follow Me." Others had pointed to the way of life: Mazda, the shining one; Socrates, and others had written and put it in a book, but Christianity was the embodiment of the principle in a life. Christ commanded His followers because He led, not because He said so as I say, but as I do.

The speaker then pointed out the challenge of the day in the social life. It is the Spiritual which is the social cement. God is the rock foundation on which to build, but the Spiritual as embodied in the angels' message, "Peace on Earth to men of good will" is the cement of society. Society is not built up on dollars or materialism, a structure which will come tumbling about its ears, but on the Spiritual and God. Economists had said that Economy was the social cement, and would preclude war, but nine months later the war broke out. Through society we come again to the unit which is the individual whose personal faith and belief in Christ would be the ultimate salvation of society.

In very telling phrases, Dr. Ritchie gave utterance to his powerful address. At the close Mr. D. MacLeod expressed appreciation of the splendid address to which they had listened.

LIEUT. REGINALD RENAUD.

Lt. Allan Reginald Renaud, who just recently got his commission in a Forestry Battalion, has left for overseas. He was a past McGill student of Science 1911-12. He lost an eye while playing hockey for McGill, and this caused him to stop his course. He lost a brother in the battle of Courcellette. Previous to enlisting he held the position of Manager of The Radio Steel Co.

GIRLS PAY THEIR FEES.

During the year 1916-17 there were about 200 girls in the University of Texas who paid their way in full or in part, or who had earned the money before attending the institution. Exact figures are not obtainable this early in the term, but there is approximately the same, if not a higher percentage, of such girls for the current year of 1917-18.

Many girls who would like to enter the University of Texas write to obtain positions, and are in this way enabled to receive a college education.



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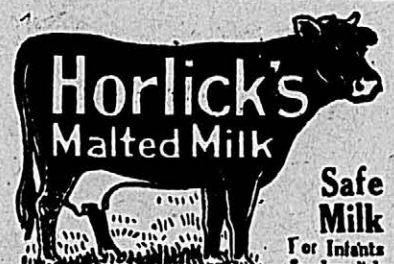
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1917

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THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.

LEADERS.

The opinion is freely expressed in many circles that various men are "Born Leaders," and it often seems as if this is really the only explanation for the talents possessed by some men in virtue of which they can control the actions of their fellows without any apparent effort. In the army cases are always coming to light of officers who know the technical part of their work, and yet are almost complete failures as officers.

Parallel cases are seen in men who pass their written examinations with a very narrow surplus, and yet when it comes to the real thing they are in their prime. Thus the difficulty of recruiting good officers from a particular class of citizens. Apart and in addition to technical knowledge, a leader in the army or in a class room must have personality. Personality cannot be acquired by any amount of training; what the training does is merely to develop what was there before, but hidden.

The question whether men make movements or movements men, has been a popular controversy for ages, but the answer seems to be that neither of these statements can be adopted as a hard and fast rule. Movements sometimes make men, and men are often brought into the limelight and their ability revealed in the midst of a national or world-wide movement; just as a great war, calling upon men from all ranks of life to take up arms, brings out the best officers. In Saturday's issue we printed a letter written by a Brigadier-General, complimenting a McGill Professor of English on his excellent work in an artillery battle on the Western front. Here, indeed, is a good example of what we have been trying to express. Captain McMillan was well known as a man of great ability and immense energy, but no one for one moment thought he was also a talented soldier. The power that enables one to hold the attention of his audience, while another, equal or superior to him in knowledge, finds himself unable to stir up the least interest in his hearers, is very similar to the power through the possession of which one soldier controls a thousand others. Even in the primary schools, teachers are common who cannot keep order in their classes even by resorting to continued physical punishment. The same thing is evident in controlling manual labor. Employers can supply numerous instances of "gang-bosses" who can get maximum results from their men without resorting to any means other than their own personality. There is a vast difference between leaders also, which may be compared to the difference between the methods of a slave driver and those employed by a true leader, who does not drive his men to obey, but rather induces their obedience by his powerful personality. Nearly everybody has exceptional ability in some particular work, and it is his duty to do his best to find his calling and educate himself accordingly.

A CHAPTER IN SPIRITUALISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Where mist wreaths, rising, robed themselves in light,

Forming strange shapes and mingling with the clouds,

To join high heaven in a joyous flight,

There stands a sunken statue, pale against the green,

Gazing far off to some forsaken sea, Whose drab waves sob, and winds sigh listlessly.

The statue is a youth, both fair and strong,

With eager limbs, and eyes like singing flames.

Greece knew him for her god, but named him not—

Dare you, oh stranger, ask me for his name?

Follow the light that burns on Plato's brow;

Know this to be the answer that ye seek."

—"Priapus."

"It is not mine; you wrote each line yourself.

Mine was the thought, and yours the gown of words."

"Farewell, for I a little while must pass,

Till dawn lays shining fingers on the grass."

On the only occasion at which I was present, Keats, when asked what the incentive was which drove artists to "carry on," replied: "The trumpet call of selfhood, which no one of us has that are of the creators and the vanguard can or dare resist. We are the colors in the clouds, the thrill in the sweeping strings, the glory of lit hill

tops. We are the lifters. Without us man becomes as the beasts. We do because the flame drives us, and suffer because we somewhat must, but we are the point of life's wedge, driving forward into eternity."

In the same evening:

"Grief hangs a garment on the strong and young,

Unfittingly, as songs too swiftly sung,

Rather the mantle of an ancient king, Whose soul has ceased forever more to sing."

The most fascinating chapter of Keats was his exposition of reincarnation. He said that souls reappeared on earth at constant intervals—

"I cannot tell how the periods came to be. They seem to vary at random."

My cycle, he said, was 813 years, and that of the other two, whose close friendship was a matter of more than one lifetime, was 284. He carried their friendship back a cycle, when one was English and the other Dutch.

Another cycle back one was Blondeville, Richard's favorite harpist, and the other was an Italian monk named di Salo. The two met when Richard stopped at the monastery for the night, en route to Palestine. Their acquaintance lasted

"A night and half a dawn"

And then the cavalcade proceeded South, where they took ship for the Holy Land. The monk followed, as Keats said, to renew the friendship, but died in Sicily in an attempt to save a child from fever. Keats traced their friendship back one more cycle, to Greece. Mine seems to have been an exceptionally long period, 813 years. I was "Peter Ovidius di Tortona, a priest banished from Rome for heresy, later a successful trader on the Elyrian coast." Keats said

his own cycle was 568.

No one must imagine that half our communications were of this sort. Rebuffs were frequent—for instance, "The way you torture French is agony to me," and, "Your curiosity is only exceeded by your impertinence," and on several occasions fancied offense brought forth a quantity of "good round oaths."

There is one quatrain among these unusually posthumous work of Keats that I like better than any of his published poems, a quatrain that embodies a philosophy and a religion:

"The dead are kind and still and wise.

They know no joy, nor joy's swift cease,

Nor any troublous strange surmise, But only sleep and endless peace."

—Amherst Monthly.

The British and German Battle Fleets

A Comparative Study of the Dreadnought Era in England and Germany; The Rivalry and the Yearly Programmes; The Evolution of the Dreadnought; The Fleets as They Stood in 1914; Admiral Fisher and Admiral Von Tirpitz; Some Interesting Facts.

ENGLAND.

Dreadnought Era.

A new era in battleship design for all the navies of the world was opened with the advent of the "Dreadnought." The essential point of difference lies in the fact that the main armament of the Dreadnought is confined to one calibre only. For practical purposes such as fire control and so forth, the superiority to be obtained by a uniformity of big gun armament is tremendous.

The Conception of the First "Dreadnought."

Col. Cuniberti, Constructor to the Italian Navy, conceived the idea of a ship carrying a considerable number of big guns, and embodying in herself the power of two or three normal battleships. Col. Cuniberti published a very interesting article expounding his theory in the "Fighting Ships," 1903. Among other things he wrote that the medium calibres should be abolished—armed only with 12 inches—12-inch—that the ship should be so effectively protected as to be able to disregard entirely all the subsidiary armament of an enemy. "Such a ship . . . secure in her exuberant protection, with her 12 guns ready, she would swiftly descend on her adversary and pour in a terrible converging fire at the belt." The belt of the proposed ship was to be of 12 inches.

Protective armour of 12 inches—12 guns of 12 inches calibre.

An abundant supply of ammunition and a very high speed so as to catch the tail of the retreating foe.

The idea was at first received with derision and scepticism, which lasted until, in the Russo-Japanese War, it was announced that the Japanese had laid down two battleships, the "Aki" and "Satsuma," which were to be more or less on the lines of the ship projected by Col. Cuniberti. Contemporaneous with this the U. S. authorized the building of the "South Carolina" and "Michigan," which carry eight 12-inch guns, so disposed as to be available on either broadside. Both these ideas were public property before the British Dreadnought was laid down. She was, however, built with such rapidity that she was completed long before any other vessel of the type.

The Dreadnought had five turrets, so disposed that eight 12-in. guns available on either broadside, six guns available ahead, and four astern; 17,000 tons; 21 knots; total cost, £1,797,497. A novelty of the Dreadnought was the adoption of turbine machinery, she being the first warship, other than small cruisers, to be so equipped. We must not overlook the claims of Japan in the evolution of the Dreadnought, neither the still stronger claims of U. S., because in the "South Carolina" all big guns are in the centre line, and all bearing on either broadside.

In the 1905-06 programme three more ships were provided for, "Invincible," "Inflexible," "Indomitable," in which a certain amount of armour was sacrificed in order to obtain a greater speed, nearing more the Cuniberti ideal. Armament eight 12-inch guns; tons, 17,250; speed, 25 knots and over; cost, £1,752,000. These were called armoured cruisers until 1911, when the name was changed to battle-cruisers. Curiously enough, every nation started building Dreadnoughts only, for some time Germany alone proceeded to build "Invincibles" also.

In 1906-07

the programme had been originally intended to include the building of four armoured ships—one Dreadnought and three Invincibles—but the Liberal Party, which had just come into power, modified this to three Dreadnoughts of an improved type. This action led to a popular agitation which actually eventuated in the provision of no less than 8 armoured ships in the estimates of 3 years later:

1906-07—"Belerophon," "Temeraire," and "Superb."

1907-08—"St. Vincent," "Collingwood," and "Vanguard."

1908-09—"The Neptune," 20,200 tons, is a species of compromise between the Dreadnought and the Invincible, the amidships guns being on echelon, and so mounted that they give a very full arc of fire on either broadside—21 knots speed. The "Indefatigable" an improved "Invincible" having exceeded 29 knots an hour; cost of construction £1,547,426.

The "Australia" and "New Zealand" are of the same type. The programme for 1908-09, consisting as it did of only two armoured ships, and the fact that the corresponding German programme was increased by

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—Amherst Monthly.

one capital ship, bringing the total to four, brought the naval agitation to a head. Meetings demanding 8 Dreadnoughts were held all over the country, with the result that the British programme of 1909-10 rose to four armoured ships, with four other conditional ones.

The Great Fleet.

Under this programme there were no less than 3 distinct types of ships. The first two, the "Colossus" and "Hercules," are practically sisters of the "Neptune," with 400 tons increased displacement. They have one tripod mast instead of two.

The other two types of this programme are the ships generally known as "Superdreadnoughts." The most obvious feature of the Superdreadnought is the introduction of the 13.5 inch gun. This gun is not very appreciably heavier than the latest type of 12-inch as mounted in the "Colossus," and its adoption was not so much a matter of obtaining an increased range and penetration as of securing the tremendously increased smashing power of the heavier projectile. The arrangement of the armament in all Superdreadnoughts followed the American centre-line system—"Orion," "Conqueror," "Thunderer," "Monarch," 23,500 tons; 10 13.5 inch guns; 21 knots and over.

The Famous Flagship of Admiral Beatty.

Battle-cruisers: "Lion" and "Princess Royal"; 25,000 tons; 8 13.5 inch guns; 28 knots (31.7 knots maximum); cost, £2,000,000.

The 1910-11 programme provided for the "King George V.," "Centurion," "Ajax," "Audacious," 25,000 tons; 10 13.5 inch guns; 21½ knots; cost, £1,900,000, and were improved replicas of the "Orion." The "Queen Mary" was a sister ship to the "Lion" but much larger.

The 1911-12 programme provided for four bigger battleships, and one battle-cruiser, "Tiger," "Iron Duke," (Flagship), "Marlborough," "Emperor of India" and "Benbow," 27,000 tons, 22 knots; 10 15.5 inch guns, 12 6 inch guns; cost, £2,000,000.

"Tiger," 28,000 tons; 8 13.5 inch guns; 28 knots; cost, £2,200,000. This was the largest battle-cruiser of the "Lion" type, before the war broke out.

GERMANY.

Admiral Von Tirpitz.

"Since the German Emperor ascended the throne in 1888 he had endeavoured to communicate to his subjects the essential truths as to the influence of sea-power. In spite of all the efforts of his Minister of Marine, however, Admiral von Hollman, the Reichstag refused to vote increased supplies to the Navy. At last, when he had been finally repulsed, first by the Budget Committee, and then by the Reichstag itself, Admiral von Hollman retired, admitting defeat. The Emperor found a successor in a naval officer who, then unknown, was in a few years to change radically the opinion of Germans on the value of a fleet. In 1897 he became Secretary of State of the Imperial Navy, and in 1898 he was made Minister of State and Naval Secretary, as Admiral Alfred Tirpitz, receiving in 1901 the hereditary rank of nobility, entitling him to the use of honorific prefix "Von."

With the advent of this sailor-statesman to the Marine Dept., the whole course of German naval policy changed, and in 1898 the First German Navy Act was passed, authorizing a navy on a standard which far exceeded anything hitherto attained. It provided for 19 battleships, 8 armoured defence vessels, 6 large cruisers, 16 small cruisers.

This dramatic departure in German naval policy aroused hardly a ripple in England. Then occurred the South African War, the seizure of the "Bundestag," and other incidents (such as the Franco-British Entente), which were utilized by the German Emperor, the Marine Minister and the official Press Bureau, with its wide extending agencies for influencing public opinion throughout the German Empire against the British Navy. The ground having been well prepared the naval measure of 1898, which was to save covered a period of 6 years, was superseded by another Navy Act, practically doubling the establishment of ships and men.

The fact to be noted is that the British peoples generally viewed the early indications of German Naval Policy without suspicion or distrust.

Admiral Fisher.

If we have to single out the naval man in England who stirred up the stagnant waters, revised the administration and gave a new impetus to the British Fleet—this man is Lord Fisher.

Overseas squadrons which had no strategic purpose were disestablished; unimportant dockyards were reduced to cadres; ships too weak to fight and too slow to run away were recalled; a whole fleet of old ships which were eating up money and adding nothing to the strength were scrapped; the vessels in reserve were provided with nucleus crews.

In the preamble to the German Navy Act of 1900 it had been stated "It is not absolutely necessary that the German Battle Fleet should be as strong as that of the greatest Naval Power, for a Naval Power will not, as a rule, be in a position to concentrate all its striking force against us. But even if it should succeed in

meeting us with considerable superiority of strength, the defeat of a strong German Fleet would so substantially weaken the enemy that, in spite of the victory he might have obtained, his own position in the world would no longer be secured by an adequate fleet."

Lord Fisher had evidently taken notice of this passage.

The change of British Government in 1906 encouraged Germany to believe that she could overtake the British. Between 1906-08 Britain laid down 8 large ships of Dreadnought type, while Germany laid down nine. Germany by 1908 had accelerated her construction, and the British sea power was in great peril. There was no room for compromise. Mr. McKenna, the new Secretary, put forward in 1909 the stupendous programme providing for 8 Dreadnoughts, six protected cruisers, 20 destroyers, and a number of submarines. The Cabinet rejected the programme. The Admiralty resigned, but it won the day. The resignation was recalled, and the Cabinet was converted.

Two of the 8 ships were laid down at once, while the 6 were postponed in order that they might receive the new 13.5 inch gun, with a projectile of about 1,400 lbs.

German Programme of 1900 for Six Years.

Programme of 1900: The Bill set up the following establishment:

The Battle Fleet.

2 fleet flagships.

4 squadrons, each of 8 battleships.

8 large cruisers for scouting.

24 small cruisers for scouting.

Foreign Fleet.

3 large cruisers.

10 small cruisers.

Reserve.

4 battleships.

3 large cruisers.

4 small cruisers.

(Life of a battleship, 25 years; of a cruiser, 20 years.)

In 1906 an amendment was passed increasing the Foreign Fleet by 5 armoured vessels and the Reserve by 1 battleship.

Note the persistency of Germany towards the building of cruisers. By 1911 the two fleets were almost of equal strength.

The Dreadnought Era in Germany.

The Dreadnought design and all that it meant threw the German Admiralty into confusion. At the moment they were still engaged in the construction of the vessels of the Deutschland class, in which secondary importance was given to the secondary gun, while the new British design ignored the second gun in order to mount no fewer than 10 big guns, and develop the speed of 3 or 4 knots above battleships then being built. So completely were the German authorities unprepared for the revolution initiated by the British Admiralty, that from the summer of 1905 until July, 1907, the keel of not a single further battleship was laid down. In July, 1907, and August, 1907, four keels were laid of the "Nassau" class—and these inaugurated the Dreadnought policy for Germany. These had 12 guns of 11 inches, and also a powerful secondary armament of one dozen 5.9 inch guns, and 24 pounders; speed, 20 knots; 18,600 tons.

The Act of 1908; 58 Battleships.

The Act of 1908 provided for 33 battleships and 20 large cruisers. But owing to the changes introduced by the new type, a schedule was attached to the Act of 1908, setting forth that four large armoured cruisers should be laid down annually between 1908-11, and that in 1911 onwards to 1917 two keels annually should be placed in position. By means of this single clause measure which became law in April, 1908, the construction of ships of the Dreadnought type was accelerated because by armoured cruisers the marine office of the Fatherland meant swift Dreadnoughts. From 38 battleships and 20 armoured cruisers ship rose to an establishment of 58 battleships. At the end of 1911, when it was imagined that the German programme would fall from four large ships annually to two ships, a new Bill was introduced which added to the establishment 3 battleships and 2 unarmoured cruisers.

Act of 1912.

(1) Battle Fleet.

One fleet flagship.

5 squadrons of 8 battleships each.

12 large cruisers as scouts.

30 small cruisers as scouts.

(2) Foreign Service Fleet.

8 large cruisers.

10 small cruisers.

It is also significant to notice that whereas in 1900 the Act specified that the First and Second Squadrons form the Active Battle Fleet; the Third and Fourth the Reserve Battle Fleet; the bill of 1912 specified that

1 fleet flagship,

8 squadrons of battleships,

8 large cruisers,

18 small cruisers form the Active Battle Fleet, and

2 squadrons of battleships, 4 large cruisers, 12 small cruisers form the Reserve Battle Fleet.

Strength of the Fleets in 1914.

In 1914 the British Fleet was composed of 40 Dreadnoughts, 38 pre-Dreadnoughts and 50 cruisers.

The German Fleet, on the other hand had 21 Dreadnoughts and 20 pre-Dreadnoughts and cruisers.



The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English literature.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion University to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instruction material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

The Editor, McGill Daily:

Sir,—I write to the "Daily" at once, and without waiting for any further meeting to express what I am sure will be the regret of all the members of the Corporation of the University that the Students' Council should have passed such a resolution as that which appears in this morning's issue. The whole student body should, perhaps, now be made aware of the fact that the reports from Faculties showed that the number of qualified student voters who might wish to go to their constituencies to vote is relatively quite insignificant; and it was considered that Corporation would not be justified in creating the embarrassing precedent of declaring a holiday on election day, even if as many as 10 per cent. of the students outside of the City of Montreal and District were voters. On the other hand, Corporation left it with the Faculties to make most generous arrangements for the exercise on the part of this possible 10 per cent. of their voting privileges, and no penalty will attach to any student who needs even more than a day to go home for the purpose of exercising his franchise. In addition, the Corporation proclaimed that excuses for absence would be accepted from any students who may have made arrangements in connection with the election such as may render it impossible for them to attend lectures on polling day.

It is, of course, obvious that for student voters in the city and suburbs no holiday is required.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. NICHOLSON,
Registrar.

JEST TALK
—By Jello

LIGHT ECONOMY.

BIL: Do you know that turning down the gas saves matches?
Co-ed: No, I thought that turning down the gas made matches.

Turning off an electric light causes sparking.
Turning off a gas light causes an increase of pressure.
An increase of pressure causes a lessening of the waste.

He pressed her to his manly breast. He gently hovered o'er her;
Her daddy's feet floated through the air;
He's wiser now and sorer.

IN THE TEA ROOM.

Stude: May I have a spoon.
Co-ed: Nothing stirring, nothing stirring.

SAYINGS OF SOLOMON.

He that wisheth to rise with the sun should not stay up late with the daughter.

AT LEAST.

"What is this Women's Sphere that the suffragettes are after?"
"The earth."

QUITE PROPER.

A very affectionate Mr. Went up to a girl and he kr
A cop standing by
Would have pinched him, "Oh, my,"
He explained, "this is only my sr."

TIME TELLS.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.
"You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.
"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when you were a girl!"

NO THANKS.

The Rev. Mr. — (wrestling with the turkey)—Maria, have you been trying to sharpen this carving knife?
Mrs. — I have, dear. I did the best I know how with it.
The Rev. Mr. — Then I take back everything I said in the grace.

LARGEST SKATE FACTORY IN BRITISH EMPIRE WRECKED BY EXPLOSION.

Fortunately the employees of the large plant of the Starr Mfg. Co. Limited, Dartmouth, N.S., escaped without any loss of life, though the entire plant was wrecked.
The Rolling Mills plant was entirely destroyed, but the Nut and Bolt department and Skate Factory, which is the largest Ice Skate factory in the British Empire were very badly wrecked, and will take four or five months to repair.
It was miraculous that amidst all this wreckage not a single life was lost.

A REFORMER.

The hardened, expert Reformer stood on the corner and watched a cop and a brand new crook and a lady of some notoriety assist a dog whose foot had been crushed to the curb.
"Ah! there's a lot of good in people, after all," he murmured, as he reached out and pinched an old man for expectorating on the sidewalk.

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Established 100 Years (1817-1917)
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and start saving at once. Every dollar that you set aside, not only helps yourself but helps the financing of the War. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at current rates.

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Students of McGill and their friends
Be WISE Follow the advice given by the Rulers of our country:
SAVE and you will have done well.

Train yourself in the habit of THRIFT so essential to your WELFARE. The BEST WAY to do this is to open an account to-day with

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank
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Drink GURD'S Drinks
"They satisfy."

GURD'S GINGER ALE.—The Basic Beverage upon the reputation of which the "House of Gurd" has been built to such large proportions.
GURD'S CALEDONIA WATER.—The Select Table Water.
GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE.—The Selectest Success of the most Select Social Season.
Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity," and from "Your Home Purveyor."

McGILL TEAM BEAT LOYOLA IN EXHIBITION.
(Continued from Page 1.)

empty net, amidst great applause from the few McGill supporters present.

Shortly afterwards, Rothschild scored on a pretty shot, and made the score 4-2 for McGill. This seemed to dishearten the opposing team, and the play was decidedly in favour of the Red and White for the balance of the time. Just before the goal, Behan duplicated his feat of fooling the whole Loyola defence, and scored once more from the side. The game ended with the score 5-2 for McGill.

On the college team, all the men played with such vigour and determination that it is difficult to pick out individuals for praise. The playing of Behan, who starred for McGill last year, was perhaps the most outstanding feature of the game, and he should prove a big factor this season in bringing victory to the team in the City League matches. Anderson, whose marked improvement last year practically assured him a place on this year's line-up, showed himself a speedy and clever forward; his back-checking was noticeable at all times. "Pat" Rooney was as consistent and heady as ever, and by his constant passing showed considerable unselfishness. The defence is a great improvement over last year's; Hughes uses his speed and experience to good effect, and with Cully makes a combination which will be hard to beat. In goal, Dooner is all that could be desired; he blocks cleverly, and with a little quicker clearance should make it difficult for the City League forwards to put one past him.

There is one more thing that might be noted, and that is the quality of the substitutes. In this important department, McGill seems to be better off at present than any other team in the league. Gallery, who was used as a "sub" on Saturday, was one of the stars of the champion Loyola team last year, and is fully up to the standard of the regular players. McGillis, Whitcomb and Rothschild are all good, and with the other substitutes will prove of great help in relieving the first string men when occasion demands.

Altogether, chances for turning out a champion team never looked better than they do at present, and the players who don the McGill colours are worthy of the heartiest support from every student at the college.

The following is the City League schedule for the coming season:

- December 18, 1917.
- 3 to 9—Loyola vs. Shamrock.
 - 9 to 10—Can. Vickers vs. Laval.
 - 10 to 11—National vs. McGill.
- January 3, 1918.
- 8 to 9—McGill vs. Loyola.
 - 9 to 10—Laval vs. National.

Rooters' Club Songs

The following are the songs and parodies which are to be employed by the Rooters' Club on the occasion of the game Tuesday night with National. As will be seen, there is a lack of parodies on the very latest ragtime hits, and any contributions of this nature will be welcome. Students are advised to cut out the songs reproduced and to keep them for future reference.

I.—TUNE: "PUT ON YOUR OLD GREY BONNET"

Put on your red and white sweater,
For you have none better,
And we'll open up another keg of beer.
It is not for knowledge that we come to college,
But to raise H— all the year.

II.—TUNE: "MY LITTLE GIRL"

We're from McGill, dear Alma Mater,
And we're ready for the fray,
We'll show how to trim the Frenchies.
When they try to stop our play.
We know a glen behind the mountain,
Where we'll send them if they do,
Poor Nationals! we've got your number.
And we'll make it hot for you.

10 to 11—Shamrock vs. Can. Vickers
January 7, 1918.

8 to 9—Loyola vs. Can. Vickers.
9 to 10—McGill vs. Laval.
10 to 11—National vs. Shamrock.
January 14, 1918.

8 to 9—Loyola vs. Can. Vickers.
9 to 10—Shamrock vs. McGill.
10 to 11—Can. Vickers vs. National.
January 21, 1918.

8 to 9—Loyola vs. National.
9 to 10—McGill vs. Can. Vickers.
10 to 11—Laval vs. Shamrock.
January 28, 1918.

8 to 9—Shamrock vs. Loyola.
9 to 10—Laval vs. Can. Vickers.
10 to 11—McGill vs. National.
February 4, 1918.

8 to 9—Loyola vs. McGill.
9 to 10—National vs. Laval.
10 to 11—Can. Vickers vs. Shamrock.
February 11, 1918.

8 to 9—Can. Vickers vs. Loyola.
9 to 10—Shamrock vs. National.
10 to 11—Laval vs. McGill.
February 18, 1918.

8 to 9—Loyola vs. Laval.
9 to 10—McGill vs. Shamrock.
10 to 11—National vs. Can. Vickers.
February 25, 1918.

8 to 9—National vs. Loyola.
9 to 10—Can. Vickers vs. McGill.
10 to 11—Shamrock vs. Laval.

III.—TUNE: "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FATHER?"

What's the matter with Rooney, he's all right.
What's the matter with Behan, he's all right.
Now all you fellows from old McGill,
Cheer that team till their hearts do thrill.
What's the matter with our team.
They're all right.

IV.—TUNE: "TAMMANY."

James McGill! James McGill!
Peacefully he slumbers there,
Blissful though we're on a "tear."
James McGill! James McGill!
He's our father; well, yes, rather,
James McGill.

V.—TUNE: "JOAN OF ARC"

Old McGill, old McGill,
Now our men once again take the ice,
Can't you see the good old red and white?
Can't you see where we're going to win to-night?
Old McGill, old McGill,
Let your spirit guide us through.
We're going to win the victory,
Old McGill, we will cheer for you.

VI.—TUNE: "THERE'S A QUAKER"

Oh, the red and white,
Will win to-night.
We'll show them how to play;
We're here to turn the trick.
They'll feel so sick,
For our men know the way.
When old McGill is in the fray,
The Frenchies stay, so still,
And after we have got their fleeces,
We'll let them rest in peace,
And give a hearty cheer for old McGill.

VII.—YELL.

We got you—we got you,
We got you—Frenchie dear;
We'll shout and fight for the red and white,
But drink your health in beer.
Aripady, aripady, aripady rapady ri,
We got you, we got you,
We got you, ah, bien oui!

VIII.—TUNE: "ALLOUETTE"

National, we will get you yet,
National, we will trim you fine,
We will wish you all the luck,
When we rid you of the puck,
And your grit, and your spunk, and your gall, oh—
National, we will get you yet,
Oh, you bet, we will get you yet.

IX.—YELL.

We're out for gore!
We're out for gore!
We're out for gore!
Keep her low,
Keep her low,
Keep her low,
Let 'er go.
M-c-G-I-L-L.
What's the matter with old McGill,
She's all right, oh, yes, you bet,
McGill, McGill McGill.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
McGill.

X.—TUNE: "YOU OUGHT TO BE"

You ought to be, you ought to be, you ought to be,
At old McGill boys.
Where the Red and White are in the fight!

Morning, afternoon and night,
You ought to see, you ought to see,
You ought to see,
Our team rip through them.
You can tell the world the cup comes to
Mc-G, we all know how to spell it.
Oh, we're going, you bet we're going.
yes, we're going to win to-night.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

A tablet in memory of Fred Fisher, V.C. Sci. '17, was unveiled in the Church of St. James the Apostle.

The C. O. T. C. held its last parade before Christmas.

Lieut. Frank Badgley, Sci. '16, was invested with the Military Cross by His Majesty the King.

The Eastern Townships Club held its elections.

McGill won the opening game of the season from the Nationals.

Students' Council promised to investigate the charges made in reference to the Arts Elections.

Dr. Colby lectured at the R. V. C. on "Sea Control Means Victory for the Allies."

A REFORMER.

The hardened, expert Reformer stood on the corner and watched a cop and a brand new crook and a lady of some notoriety assist a dog whose foot had been crushed to the curb.
"Ah! there's a lot of good in people, after all," he murmured, as he reached out and pinched an old man for expectorating on the sidewalk.



Practical Christmas Gifts Make Early Purchases

Early purchases mean—you choose from unbroken assortments and avoid worry and discomfort later on.

Early purchases mean—that you help to lighten the strain on the sales people during this very trying season.

Suggestions from which a wise choice can be made:

Fur Coats	Children's Fur Sets
Fur Lined Coats	Dresses
Fur Blockpieces	Suits
Fur Muffs	Coats
Umbrellas	Evening Gowns
Silk Hosiery	Evening Wraps
Cashmere Hosiery	Blouses
Kid Gloves	Sweaters
Fur-Lined Gloves	Wool Scarfs and Caps
Woolen Gloves	Silk Scarfs
Fur Sets	Boudoir Jackets
Moccasins	Boudoir Gowns
Snowshoes	Boudoir Caps
Fur Motor Robes	Lace Handkerchiefs
Evening Furs	Men's Handkerchiefs
Neckwear	Ladies' Handkerchiefs
Perfumery	Washable Satin Lingerie
Toilet Lotions	Crepe de Chine Lingerie
Toilet Powder	Hats
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Hair Mounts	Motor Veils
Italian Silk Underwear	Dress Veils
Silk Camisoles	Boutonnieres in Fancy Boxes
French Lingerie	

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R. V. C. NOTES.

BASKETBALL FINALS.

The last match of the inter-year series will be played off this afternoon at 5.10 sharp. The game is between the Seniors and Juniors, but it is hoped that all those interested in the sport, no matter what year they are in, will turn out to root.

There will be a meeting of the Menorah Society on Tuesday, December 18th, at 4.15 p.m., in Room 2 of the R.V.C. Subject of discussion: "New Russia and the Jews."

The usual Bible Study Class will be held this afternoon, at four o'clock, in Room 2 of the R. V. C. All are invited to attend.

The fourth re-union of the season of the Alliance Française will take place this evening, at 8.15, in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. M. Francois Venillot, Vice-President du Syndicat des Journalistes Français, will deliver a lecture on "Louis Venillot, Poete."

All students are asked to give in their December subscriptions to the Red Cross to the secretaries of their respective years at once. Those who have not yet given in their subscriptions for November must do so now.

SING AT "HALL."

The final "Sing" before the Christmas vacation was held last night at the Hall. The House Committee took special pains to make it a success, and had secured the services of Miss Nesbitt to tell a Christmas story. On account of its being the final sing it was a mixed one, and began sharp on time, with Mr. MacLeod officiating, and Mr. Scott accompanying on the piano.

A number of well known hymns, including "Home, Sweet Home," "Work for the Night is Coming," "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," were sung, and refreshments were then passed around. After the refreshments, the hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," was sung, and Miss Nesbitt gave her little talk on the subject of "The Otherwise Man," which was very interesting. "God Save the King" was then sung, and the sing broke up.

THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

The Philosophical Club held the first meeting of the season Monday night, in Strathcona Hall. Religious problems were discussed, and an interesting paper was presented by R. J. Clark, B.A., on Hume's "Dialogue on Natural Religion."

The weekly Bible Study Classes held their usual meetings and supper on Monday, in Strathcona Hall. McGill was defeated in a well contested game of basketball by the Central Y.M.C.A., Tuesday evening. The Red and White made an excellent showing, as indicated by the final score, which was 37-33 in favour of the Triangle.

The regular meeting of the Glee Club was held in the Union Tuesday evening. The usual practice was indulged in, and plans were made for the formation of a Rooters' Club to support the hockey team. It was decided that the Glee Club should undertake this work, and the first practice was scheduled for Thursday night.

The Annual Board held its regular meeting in the R.V.C. Tuesday evening. Important business was discussed, among which was the matter of collecting a small sum from Juniors in order that a credit might be immediately established in favour of the Board. This it was thought necessary to do. Arrangements were formulated for the taking of photographs and progress in other directions was reported.

On Tuesday the Drawing Competitions, by means of which the Annual Board hopes to secure the designs necessary for the 1919 Annual, was opened.

The Historical Club held its regular meeting Wednesday evening in Strathcona Hall. E. Tartak, '19, read the paper of the evening, the topic for discussion being "Russia, Mr. Dostoyevsky and his vision of the Russian Revolution."

On Wednesday evening the Tennis Club held a meeting for the purpose of electing the officers for the coming year. Capt. G. Lalng (on active service), was elected Hon. Pres., while H. M. Young was appointed to the office of President.

At a meeting of the University Corporation, held Wednesday, a resolution was passed expressing its refusal to accede to the unanimous request of the students that lectures be suspended on Friday, December 14th, till after Christmas, in order to permit students, who might be voters in out of town constituencies, to go home to vote.

The R. V. C. Sophomores scored a victory over the Freshettes in an inter-year debate.

A regular meeting of the Athletic Association was held Wednesday. Several men were re-instated, and a number of "Ms" were granted for track work.

Thursday evening the Congregational College held a special convocation for the purpose of conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Dr. D. L. Ritchie, Principal of Nottingham College.

A regular meeting of the Students' Council was held Friday evening. This was the occasion for the introduction of the new members. The date for the opening of the Campus Rink was set for January 9th. It was decided that a smoker be tendered to the Rooters' Club after the McGill-Laval game on January 7th.

The Cercle Francais held an enjoyable meeting at the home of Dr. Villard on Friday night. Lt. Vaillancourt addressed the society upon the subject "The Importance of Discipline."



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The McGill Senior hockey team defeated Loyola Saturday afternoon at the Arena, in an exhibition game, in aid of the Halifax Relief. Though Loyola started out strong they were entirely outclassed in the second half, and McGill had no difficulty in piling up the goals. The final score was 5-2 in favour of the Red and White.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAROLD MACDONALD.

The many friends of Lt.-Col. Harold MacDonald, Montreal, Chief staff officer in London, will be glad to hear that he has been promoted to a Brigadier-General. He is only 32 years of age, and the son of the late Archibald MacDonald, of Hudson Bay. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and McGill being a graduate of Science '07. He went to London as a Lieutenant in the Cameronians, and was badly wounded at Ypres in 1915. Captain Scrimgeour earned one of the first Victoria Crosses awarded to the Canadians for attending to MacDonald.

He was again wounded at Pozieres, where he lost an arm. He was awarded the D.S.O., and was also awarded the C.M.G., on the King's Birthday.

LIEUT. BURTON FOSTER.

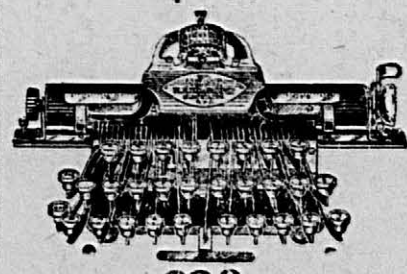
Lieut. Burton Foster, Strathcona's Horse, was recently married to Bessie Gladys, the youngest daughter of William Forrester, Shanghai. He has since been promoted to the rank of major. He is a graduate of Science.

It's a long way to Tipperary, and the English army is getting further away from it daily and nearer the German boundary.

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"Can you think of any circumstances or conditions under which you would rather be a German than a Frenchman?" said one soldier to another on the western front.

For a moment the other remained thoughtful, and then replied: "Yes, I would rather be a German than a Frenchman if I were a prisoner of war."



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